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1923 1922
TREES

Indexed



SHRUBS
PETERSON NURSERY

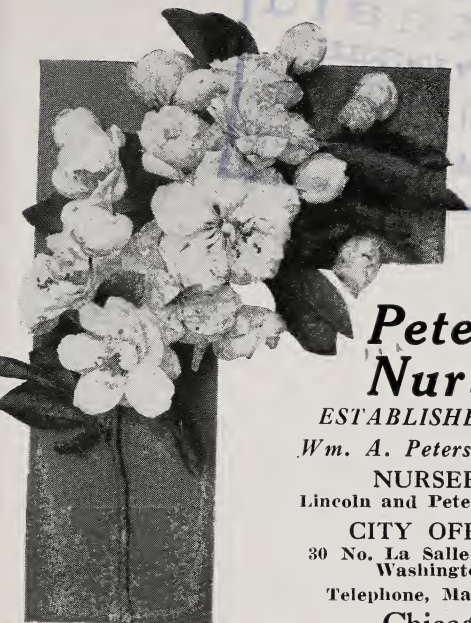


PLANTS

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Peterson Nursery

ESTABLISHED 1856

Wm. A. Peterson, Prop.

NURSERY

Lincoln and Peterson Aves.

CITY OFFICE

**30 No. La Salle St., Cor.
Washington.**

Telephone, Main-3613.

Chicago

History

SEVENTY years ago Peher S. Peterson, after more than ten years of close study in the largest nurseries of Sweden, Germany, Belgium and America, came to Chicago to pursue his life-work in the establishment and development of Peterson Nursery. It received his close personal attention and the benefit of his experience for a period of nearly half a century.

From that time on the active management of the nursery devolved upon the son, William A. Peterson, who became the sole proprietor upon the death of the elder Peterson in 1903. With life-long experience in nursery work, and inspired by the spirit of the father whose work caused Peterson Nursery to grow from a few acres of rented land to a large acreage tract, its present owner has added greatly to its resources.

Location

The nursery is situated five miles northwest of Lincoln Park, two miles west of Rose Hill station on the

C. & N.-W. Railway. It is one and one-half miles beyond the end of the Lincoln Avenue car line at Bowmanville, fifty minutes' running time from the city.

Routes to Nursery

From the North Shore—Take Ridge Boulevard to Rosehill Cemetery, and then west about two miles along Peterson Avenue, which is the north line of Rosehill Cemetery.

From the South—Take Sheridan Road to Bryn Mawr Avenue, west to Ridge Boulevard, northwest to Peterson Avenue, then west about two miles; or north through Lincoln Park, then on Sheridan Road to Lawrence Avenue, then west to Lincoln Avenue and north to Peterson Avenue, then west to nursery, 9 miles, about 30 minutes' running time. This is the fastest route from the south.

From West Side—Logan Boulevard to Western Avenue, north to Lincoln Avenue, thence to Peterson Avenue, and west to nursery.

From Austin and Oak Park—Crawford Avenue to Peterson Avenue, then east to nursery.

All roads on Lincoln, Peterson and Crawford Avenues are asphalt, and balance are macadam and brick. Cinder roads all over the nursery. Electric machines can go anywhere.

Our Stock

Many years of experience in growing nursery stock in Chicago has taught us the varieties most suitable for this climate. So we carry only those found to be hardy and of merit here.

Nursery Inspection

A certificate of annual inspection by our State Entomologist is on every shipment.

Selecting Stock

Customers who expect to purchase stock and wish to be met must make arrangements a day or more in advance at the city office, 30 North LaSalle Street. Phone Main 3613. The grounds are closed on Sunday. The best way to select stock is by a personal visit to the nursery during the growing season. We reserve, by tagging, all specimens selected, making delivery at the proper time.

Specimens selected at the nursery will be priced accordingly.

Sales office at the nursery open 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Grounds closed on Sunday.

Out-of-Town Shipments

At 1/3 off of these prices we will **pack** and **deliver** to the nearest freight or express office, trees not over three inches in diameter, and all other stock.

A shipping order must be at least \$15.00 selected from this list, which less the discount costs \$10.00.

We are well equipped for shipping by freight, having a private railroad switch, frost-proof packing-house, and experienced packers. Unless full instructions are given, we use our own judgment in packing, either in boxes or bundles, and shipping by express or freight.

Three Ways of Buying

1. These prices include **planting**, within driving distance of the nursery, and **guarantee** as per page 5, but the order must amount to at least \$15.00.

If black soil is required it should be arranged for.

2. We will **simply deliver**, within driving distance of the nursery, at 1/3 off of these prices, but the order must amount to at least \$10.00 net. We do not guarantee stock which we do not plant.

3. Stock **called for at the nursery** costs one half these printed prices when the purchase amounts to at least \$2.50 **net**.

\$15.00 worth as listed will be

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Planted | for \$15.00 |
| 2. Simply delivered | for 10.00 |
| 3. Furnished at the nursery..... | for 7.50 |

The short planting season and scarcity of labor limits the amount of planting orders we can fill, hence these liberal discounts.

We cannot furnish men for trimming, grubbing out or transplanting old stock, except to a very limited extent where we supply new material.

Proper Care of Trees and Shrubs

Water from June first to September fifteenth once a week enough to penetrate to the lowest roots. Make no exception for rainfall in sandy soil.

Many Maple, Linden and Cherry trees are killed by being watered earlier or later than above dates.

Do not water a little daily, as the ground will become sour and prevent the air from getting to the roots.

When planted in the fall it is better to mound up the soil around the trunk to shed water from the tree. In the spring this soil should be pulled back, forming a saucer to retain the water.

The sod should not be allowed to grow up to the trunk of trees, nor grass and weeds among shrubbery in beds. Loosen up the top soil frequently, during the watering season, to a depth of three inches or more.

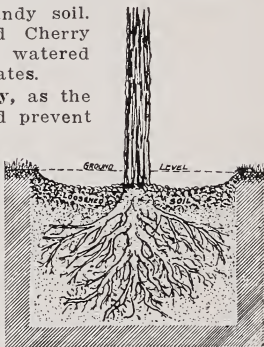
By July first all branches that are without leaves and have no sap in them can be trimmed out, cutting back into the green wood.

No guaranteed stock should be removed that seems dead until permission is given by our inspector, as many shrubs, like the Althea, Mulberry and Rose, and also Catalpa, leaf out the first season very late.

Straw rope put on when planted should not be removed during the first two summers, as it is to protect the bark from the sun.

To obtain a more vigorous growth, cover the ground over the roots with three to five inches of manure, but allow none to touch the trunk. Do this after December first, and remove it in April.

Customers doing their own planting should trim out about a third of the top to offset the shock of transplanting. Dig holes six inches deeper and wider all around than the size of the roots. Fill in a mound of loose, fine soil in the center of the hole, firmly press plant into same, throwing in and tamping hard plenty of good soil to bring to grade.



Notice Illustration

Trees and shrubs should have a depression around them so that when water is put on it will get to the roots and not run off. Spade up about the tree as shown, so light and air can penetrate.

COPY OF GUARANTEE which will apply to and will be printed on the back of your bill if we plant

Guarantee

All stock furnished and planted by us as billed herein (except evergreens and roses) is hereby guaranteed to July 15th following date of planting, and as noted on face of bill; provided watering and spading instructions given above are fully complied with, and grass, flowers and weeds are not allowed to grow within the space which we left spaded up when planting. All stock which shall die before the expiration of guarantee (but not that which is killed by gas, injured by animals, or for any cause over which we have no control) will be replaced once at the proper time with live stock of same kind and size, or an equal value in other stock, **provided a written notice thereof, and itemized list of such stock as has died be delivered to us prior to expiration of guarantee.**

Trees costing fifteen dollars or more each will be guaranteed for one additional year from July 15th following date of planting.

We will not replace any stock under such guarantee which has been removed by owner before consent has been given by our inspector.

NOTE: We must have a written itemized statement (not telephone) as we preserve these lists for office records.

Planting Season

The proper time for moving trees and shrubs is from the falling of the leaves in the autumn (about October 10th) until the time of their leaving out again in the spring. Perennials can be moved both earlier in the fall and later in the spring. During the severest part of the winter it is not advisable to attempt to transplant the smaller trees, shrubs and plants.



A root as developed by our soil and care.

Soil Advantages

The superiority of our stock is due not only to intelligent care and frequent transplanting, but also to our unrivalled soil conditions which assure our getting plenty of fibrous roots.

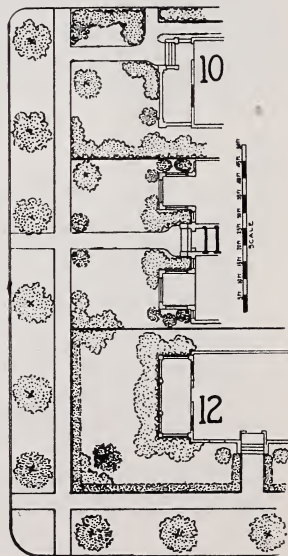
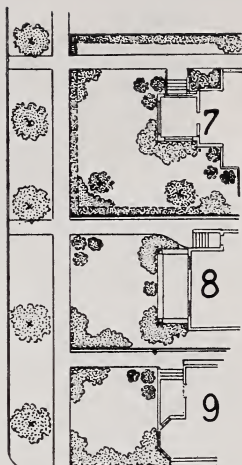
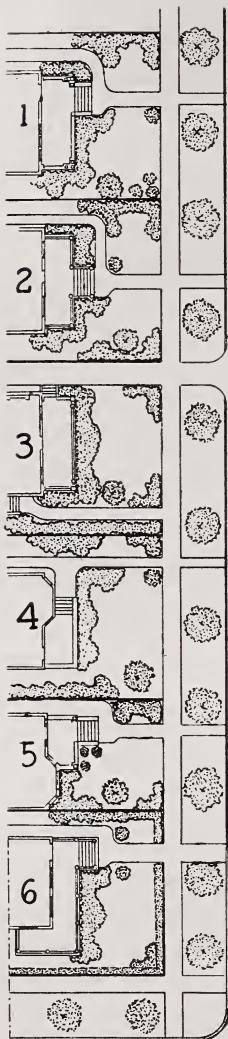
Landscape Gardening

We point with pride to the beautiful grounds of many of the fine residences in and about Chicago as examples of what our material is like and as to our skill in properly arranging the same for best effects.

The knowledge of the landscape gardener is being sought more and more to the end that the house and grounds shall form an artistic picture. In most instances there are natural pleasing features that should be made the most of and objectionable ones that must be minimized or even entirely blotted out; this can be done only by the proper selection and placing of the right trees and shrubs.



**Plantings we have done. YOU can get the same effect
with OUR stock.**



Proper Planting

We have tried in this one-half block illustration to bring together a number of typical house and apartment building fronts properly and artistically laid out. One of these may be about like the front of your building and may serve to give you a better idea of the proper way to lay out a place than we could in a talk. Your place may have special problems, such as light and shade, soil conditions, etc. We would be glad to help you lay out your grounds, and if you will follow the instruction given below we will make a plat of same showing the location of the various things we would recommend planting. There will be no charge for this if you buy the stock of us.

1. Make a sketch of your lot showing boundaries, walks, roads, etc., to a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch.
2. Show location of the house, barns, garage, and other permanent features in their proper locations and to scale.
3. Give the frontage of the house, whether North, South, East or West.
4. Tell how wide the street is, and what sort of pavement.
5. Tell how much shade there is, and give location of trees now in.
6. Show any outlooks that you want to hide, like unsightly barns, etc., on other lots.
7. Show good outlooks that you want to preserve.
8. Tell what your soil is, and if poor whether you can get good soil near you.
9. Give a list of shrubs, trees and herbaceous plants now on your ground which might be used.

Or

If you want us to have your grounds measured we will do it at exactly what it costs us. If you will write in and give size of lot and location we will give you the price for the work.

Moving Large Trees

For many years we have made a specialty of transplanting large trees for immediate effect. The method we have found to give the best results is to take the tree up with a ball of earth when the ground is frozen and reset without disturbing the soil around the roots. This method, together with our system of only thinning out the top and preserving the original outline, makes it possible for the tree to resume its original appearance the second year after being moved.



Ornamental Trees

Under this head we include all of the finest deciduous trees—those which lose their leaves in autumn. Some of them have originated in our own nursery, and all are fine, thrifty specimens. They have been grown in our nursery to transplant readily and take hold vigorously when moved to new locations.

Trees bear relation to one another in size as the square of their diameters; hence a 4-inch tree is four times as large as a 2-inch tree. It takes three 3-inch trees to equal a 5-inch tree; and a 7-inch tree is twice as large as a 5-inch tree. Sizes in this list are, in all cases, minimum. For example, a 2-inch tree is sure

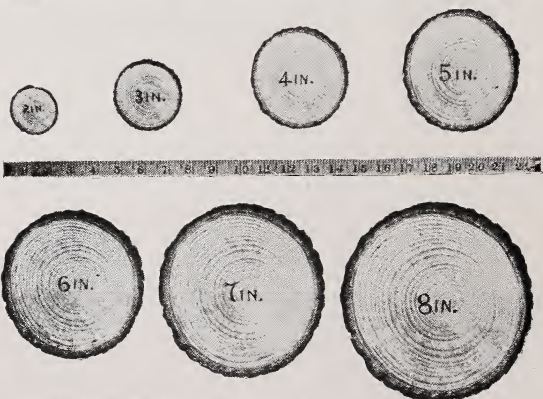


Plate showing comparative diameter of trees.

to be 2-inches or over in diameter. See illustrations on page 10.

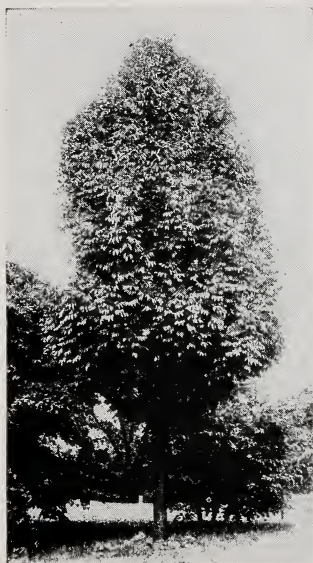
The trees we offer are all well grown, having been several times transplanted and pruned to produce bushy tops and fibrous roots. See illustration of fibrous roots on page 6.

In this department, as in all others, the nomenclature of the Kew Botanical Gardens is followed.

Special price on large quantities or larger sizes, or trees of unusual habit, on application.

We have other varieties and sizes not in large enough quantities to include in catalog, but will be glad to figure on your list of wants.

Ash - Fraxinus



White Ash.

White. (*Fraxinus americana*.) A beautiful and desirable shade tree. Has dark green leaves changing to shades of yellow and purple in the fall. Thrives under unfavorable conditions of soil in either wet or dry localities, and makes a splendid street tree.

| | | |
|----|------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam.. | \$ 7.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam.. | 9.00 |
| 3 | in. diam.. | 12.00 |
| 3½ | in. diam.. | 17.00 |
| 4 | in. diam.. | 22.00 |

Special prices on larger sizes.

Birch - Betula

Canoe, or Paper. (*Betula papyrifera*.) The white bark of this tree creates an ornamental effect when planted in a group of other trees or against a background of dark foliage. It grows rapidly, and its "Catkins" in early spring add to its charm.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| 2 in. diam..... | \$ 8.00 | 3 in. diam..... | \$14.00 |
| 2½ in. diam..... | 11.00 | 4 in. diam..... | 26.00 |

Birch trees should be planted only in the spring.

Catalpa

Bunge's Catalpa. (*Catalpa bignonioides nana*.) This is a globeheaded variety from Japan grafted to make a round crown about six feet above the ground. For formal garden planting.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1½ in. diam..... | \$ 6.00 |
| 2 in. diam..... | 10.00 |
| 2½ in. diam..... | 14.00 |
| 3 in. diam..... | 20.00 |
| 3½ in. diam..... | 28.00 |



Western Catalpa

Western. (*Catalpa speciosa*.) The largest of the Catalpa family, growing very quickly into a good-sized tree. Foliage is large, oval and light green; and the flowers, two inches or more broad, white with yellow and purple spots, are borne in loose panicles. Blooms in June after most other trees are through. Very ornamental, and it thrives even in sand.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| 2 in. diam... | \$ 5.00 |
| 2½ in. diam... | 7.00 |
| 3 in. diam... | 10.00 |
| 3½ in. diam... | 14.00 |
| 4 in. diam... | 18.00 |
| 5 in. diam... | 27.00 |
| 6 in. diam... | 40.00 |

Larger sizes quoted on application.

Crab Apple - Pyrus

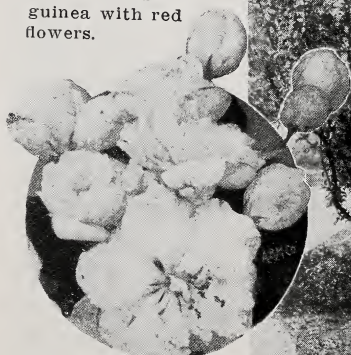
Bechtel's Double Flowering (*Pyrus coronaria flore pleno*). A small tree, much like a large shrub, with spreading branches and wide head. Its chief charm lies in its wealth of large double "apple blossoms," resembling small blush roses.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 in. diam..... | \$ 6.00 |
| 1½ in. diam..... | 9.00 |
| 2 in. diam..... | 12.00 |
| 2½ in. diam..... | 18.00 |
| 3 in. diam..... | 24.00 |

Japanese Flowering Crab. (*Pyrus floribunda*.) A small spreading tree with a great profusion of pink crab-apple blossoms in early spring, a favorite of the birds.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1 in dia.. | \$ 5.00 |
| 1½ in. dia.. | 6.00 |
| 2 in. dia.. | 10.00 |
| 2½ in. dia.. | 14.00 |

We also carry *Pyrus atrosanguinea* with red flowers.



Bechtel's Crab.



Elm - Ulmus



American Elm.

(Ulmus americana.)

The ideal street tree. We have made the growing of elm a specialty for many years and have thousands of trees fifteen or more years old which have received every advantage in culture and handling, based on scientific and practical methods. We grow them either for avenue trees or with spreading tops for lawn planting.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 2 in. diam... | \$ 7.00 |
| 2½ in. diam... | 9.00 |
| 3 in. diam... | 12.00 |
| 3½ in. diam... | 17.00 |
| 4 in. diam... | 22.00 |
| 5 in. diam... | 35.00 |
| 6 in. diam... | 55.00 |
| 7 in. diam... | 65.00 |
| 8 in. diam..... | 80.00 |
| 9 in. diam..... | 100.00 |

If larger trees are wanted, or trees with distinctive features, they can be selected at the nursery and prices will be given in accordance with stock required.

English Field Elm. (Ulmus campestris.) The leaves are smaller than the American and the tree is a slow grower, with gray bark. Effective when planted in a group of other trees or as a single specimen on the lawn.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 2 in. diam..... | \$ 9.00 |
| 2½ in. diam..... | 12.00 |
| 3 in. diam..... | 16.00 |
| 4 in. diam..... | 30.00 |
| 5 in. diam..... | 44.00 |



An Avenue of Elms in Our Nursery.

Superba Elm. (*Ulmus montana superba.*) A very vigorous grower; extra large dark green leaves, holding late.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 2 in. diam..... | \$10.00 |
| 3 in. diam..... | 20.00 |
| 4 in. diam..... | 36.00 |
| 5 in. diam..... | 54.00 |



Wheatley's Elm.

Wheatley's Elm. (*Ulmus campestris Wheatleyi.*) A small, dense pyramidal formed English Elm, branched low. Very effective for formal planting.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1½ in. diam..... | \$ 6.00 |
| 2 in. diam..... | 10.00 |
| 2½ in. diam..... | 14.00 |
| 3 in. diam..... | 20.00 |
| 3½ in. diam..... | 28.00 |
| 4 in. diam..... | 36.00 |

Weeping Elm. (*Ulmus pendula.*) Suitable only for growing as a distinctive ornament to the lawn or massing with shrubbery.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 3 in. diam..... | \$20.00 |
| 3½ in. diam..... | 28.00 |
| 4 in. diam..... | 36.00 |
| 4½ in. diam..... | 45.00 |

Hackberry or Nettle Tree

(*Celtis occidentalis*.)

One of our native trees which deserves to be better known. A sturdy, strong-growing tree with its branches growing at right angles to the trunk, which is covered with a hard, rough bark. Withstands drought and hot winds. A most valuable tree for street or lawn planting.

Where a large-growing specimen lawn tree of pyramidal top is wanted, never broken by the wind, carrying its branches horizontally, this is sure to please.

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam... | \$ 9.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam... | 12.00 |
| 3 | in. diam... | 16.00 |
| 3½ | in. diam... | 22.00 |
| 4 | in. diam... | 30.00 |
| 5 | in. diam... | 44.00 |
| 6 | in. diam... | 65.00 |
| 7 | in. diam... | 85.00 |



Hackberry.

Thornless Honey Locust

or *Acacia*

(*Gleditschia triacanthos inermis*.)

This variety transplants easily, has fern-like leaves and is fine for contrast with other trees of dense foliage. The grass grows well under it.

| | | |
|----|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$ 9.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 12.00 |
| 3 | in. diam..... | 16.00 |
| 3½ | in. diam..... | 22.00 |
| 4 | in. diam..... | 30.00 |



**Leaf and Flower of
Horse Chestnut.**

Horse Chestnut

Common. (*Aesculus*
Aesculus

Hippocastanum.) Foliage is large and dense, and in early spring the tree is conspicuous by its load of showy white flowers in erect panicles.

| | | |
|----|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$ 9.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 12.00 |
| 3 | in. diam..... | 16.00 |
| 3½ | in. diam..... | 22.00 |
| 4 | in. diam..... | 30.00 |
| 5 | in. diam..... | 44.00 |
| 6 | in. diam..... | 65.00 |



Horse Chestnut.

Double Flowering. (*Aesculus Hippocastanum flore pleno*.) A lower headed form than the type producing no fruit.

| | | |
|----|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$12.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 18.00 |
| 3 | in. diam..... | 24.00 |
| 4 | in. diam..... | 35.00 |
| 5 | in. diam..... | 50.00 |

Red Flowering. (*Aesculus carnea* or *rubicunda*.) A small lawn tree with bright red flowers, even on young trees.

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|---|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$12.00 | 4 | in. diam..... | \$35.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 18.00 | 5 | in. diam..... | 50.00 |
| 3 | in. diam..... | 24.00 | | | |

Kentucky Coffee Tree

(*Gymnocladus canadensis*)

Beautiful compound foliage, turning yellow in fall. In spring bears a profusion of white flowers followed by long bluish pods filled with "coffee" berries.

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|----|---------------|---------|
| 1½ | in. diam..... | \$ 6.00 | 2½ | in. diam..... | \$14.00 |
| 2 | in. diam..... | 10.00 | 3 | in. diam..... | 20.00 |

A few larger specimens, price on application.

Linden - Tilia

American. (*Tilia americana*.) One of the handsomest native shade trees, growing to a large size, with a close, round head and large foliage. Its fragrant flowers in the spring are particularly interesting.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1½ in. diam... | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 in. diam... | 8.00 |
| 2½ in. diam... | 11.00 |
| 3 in. diam... | 14.00 |
| 3½ in. diam... | 20.00 |
| 4 in. diam... | 26.00 |

Maidenhair Tree

(*Ginkgo biloba*.)

A particularly effective tree from China for adding distinction to the lawn. Its foliage is unique, resembling the maidenhair fern in shape. The tree is graceful and picturesque, growing to medium size and perfectly hardy in this climate.

Linden.

distinction to the lawn. Its foliage is unique, resembling the maidenhair fern in shape. The tree is graceful and picturesque, growing to medium size and perfectly hardy in this climate.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1½ in. diam..... | \$ 6.00 |
| 2 in. diam..... | 10.00 |
| 2½ in. diam..... | 14.00 |
| 3 in. diam..... | 20.00 |

Maple - Acer

The Maples are, without question, among the finest shade or ornamental trees grown. The great variety of shape, size, density, foliage and color makes it possible, by judicious selection, to use them in almost any place.

Cut-Leaved. (*Acer dasycarpum laciniatum*.) A large, handsome native tree, originating in our own state. Its long, pendulous branches clothed with dainty, deeply

cleft foliage, sweep the ground. A beautiful lawn tree, growing in any soil.

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam... | \$ 8.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam... | 11.00 |
| 3 | in. diam... | 14.00 |
| 3½ | in. diam... | 20.00 |
| 4 | in. diam... | 26.00 |

Larger sizes as selected.

Norway. (*Acer platanoides*.) For grace of form, beauty of foliage and grateful shade, no tree can excel the Norway Maple. Grows fast to a large size with spreading head and broad leaves which turn pale yellow in autumn, but persist until severe weather.



Norway Maple.

Its yellow flowers are a distinct feature.

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam... | \$ 9.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam... | 12.00 |
| 3 | in. diam... | 16.00 |
| 4 | in. diam... | 30.00 |
| 5 | in. diam... | 44.00 |
| 6 | in. diam... | 65.00 |

Larger sizes priced on selection.

Schwedler's Norway. (*Acer platanoides* Schwedleri.) A handsome variety of the Norway with larger foliage which comes out in spring blood-red, changing later to dark green.

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------|
| 1½ | in. diam... | \$ 9.00 |
| 2 | in. diam... | 12.00 |
| 3 | in. diam... | 24.00 |
| 4 | in. diam... | 50.00 |
| 5 | in. diam... | 75.00 |
| 6 | in. diam... | 110.00 |

Larger sizes priced on selection.



Cut-Leaved Maple.



Schwedler's Maple.

| | | |
|----|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$10.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 14.00 |
| 3 | in. diam..... | 20.00 |

Mountain Ash

European. (*Pyrus Aucuparia*.) A small tree with compound foliage and white flowers which change later to bright red edible fruit.

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|---|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$10.00 | 3 | in. diam..... | \$20.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 14.00 | | | |

Oak Leaved. (*Pyrus hybrida quercifolia*.) A more compact growing tree than the European, with oak-like leaves, but otherwise bearing similar flowers and fruit.

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|---|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$10.00 | 3 | in. diam..... | \$20.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 14.00 | | | |

Mulberry - Tea's Weeping

(*Morus alba pendula*.)

A very ornamental, fast-growing, umbrella-shaped weeper, like illustration. Grows easily in any soil. Always remains same height, but grows denser and wider with age.

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|----|---------------|-------|
| 1½ | inch diam.... | \$ 6.00 | 2½ | inch diam.... | 14.00 |
| 2 | inch diam.... | 10.00 | 3 | inch diam.... | 20.00 |

MAPLE—Continued.

Soft or Silver. (*Acer dasycarpum*.) A fast grower, makes a dense shade and thrives in any kind of soil.

| | | |
|----|--------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam.... | \$ 5.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam.... | 7.00 |
| 3 | in. diam.... | 10.00 |
| 4 | in. diam.... | 18.00 |
| 5 | in. diam.... | 27.00 |
| 6 | in. diam.... | 40.00 |

Sugar. (*Acer saccharinum*.) Slow in growth but becoming one of the grandest of shade trees. Equally valuable for the lawn or street. Foliage turns bright yellow and scarlet in fall—the best producer of “autumn leaves.”

Poplar - Populus

Carolina. (*Populus deltoidea*.) A fast grower, able to withstand the soot and smoke of cities in any kind of soil.

2 in. diam..\$ 5.00
2½ in. diam.. 7.00
3 in. diam.. 10.00

Larger sizes as selected.

Lombardy. (*Populus nigra pyramidalis*.) For giving variety to the sky line, the Lombardy is almost a necessity. It is a fast, erect grower, much used in formal plantings on account of its spire-like habit.



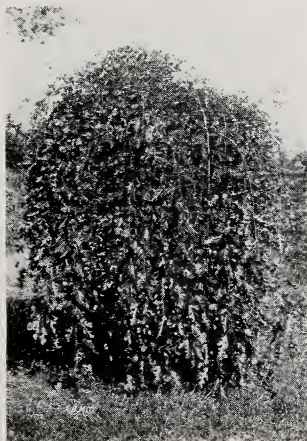
Carolina Poplar.

2 in. diam..\$ 7.00
2½ in. diam.. 9.00
3 in. diam.. 12.00
3½ in. diam.. 17.00
4 in. diam.. 22.00

Plum - Prunus

Purple - Leaved. (*Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea*.) Some authorities call this *Prunus Pissardi*. A low-growing tree with purple foliage and bright blossoms. Retains its color all summer. Should be protected in winter.

3 ft. high.....\$1.80
4 ft. high..... 2.25
6 ft. high..... 4.25



Weeping Mulberry.

Red Bud, American

(*Cercis canadensis*.)

Also called Judas Tree. A dwarf tree, very attractive in early spring when completely covered with red blossoms before a leaf appears.

| | | |
|----|--------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high.... | \$1.50 |
| 2½ | ft. high.... | 2.00 |
| 3 | ft. high.... | 3.00 |
| 4 | ft. high.... | 4.25 |



Sycamore.

Sycamore, American

(*Platanus occidentalis*.)

A lofty, wide-spreading tree, with large heart-shaped leaves. The grayish bark makes a fine contrast against the green.

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|----|---------------|---------|
| 2 | in. diam..... | \$ 8.00 | 3½ | in. diam..... | \$20.00 |
| 2½ | in. diam..... | 11.00 | 4 | in. diam..... | 26.00 |
| 3 | in. diam..... | 14.00 | 4½ | in. diam..... | 33.00 |

Our trees and shrubs are grown at our nursery here in Chicago.

When buying nursery stock it pays to buy such varieties as have proven hardy in this climate.

Tree of Heaven

(*Ailanthus glandulosa*)

A very handsome tree with sumac-like foliage, which gives it a tropical effect. Thrives well in poor soil, and the dust and smoke of the city have no effect upon it. Should be planted in the spring.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| 2 in. diam..... | \$5.00 | 3 in. diam..... | \$10.00 |
| 2½ in. diam..... | 7.00 | 3½ in. diam..... | 14.00 |

Willow - Salix

The Willows are among the best known trees and some of the most effective for lawns and as screens. The great variety of shape, size and foliage makes it possible to use them under varying conditions. They are all strong, vigorous growers, preferring damp places, but can adapt themselves to heat and drought. They transplant readily and will be sure to grow. We have a large assortment of Willows, mostly in bush form, of various colored barks, to be used as screens.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 5 ft. high..... | \$1.35 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 1.60 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 2.00 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 2.50 |



A Block of Trees in Our Nursery.



Evergreens

We do not include many Evergreens in this catalogue, having cut down our list to the few varieties we know will grow well in the soil and climate in and around Chicago.

The weather conditions immediately following the moving of Evergreens, and other causes over which we have no control, make the work so uncertain that, at the prices quoted, we do not guarantee them.

Arbor Vitae - *Thuja occidentalis*

A fine Evergreen for decorative purposes, often being planted in tubs as specimens. Grows tall and pyramidal when not cut down, but can be sheared into any shape. The flat, scale-like leaves lying close together make it one of the best plants for an Evergreen hedge.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$ 4.00 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 6.00 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 16.00 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 20.00 |
| 10 ft. high..... | 25.00 |

Spruce - *Picea*

Colorado Blue. (*Picea pungens glauca.*) Considered by many to be absolutely the finest Evergreen for decorative planting. It grows to be quite a large tree and is always thrifty and vigorous. The silvery blue sheen of its foliage makes it a striking object in any landscape. Our stock is of the true blue variety, selected as being of the highest color.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$10.00 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 15.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 25.00 |



Any investment for beautifying the home grounds will bring large returns in comfort, pleasure and enhanced values.



lowering Shrubs

In all plans for the decoration of the home grounds, flowering shrubs should be given the place rightfully belonging to them. Without shrubbery it is impossible to create proper landscape effects, but with it any property may be enhanced in beauty and value. Properly arranged shrubbery should not encroach on the lawn; it rather gives it an appearance of length and width which seems to increase its size.

For screens to hide fences or unsightly objects, for hedges and for giving an air of privacy to the home, they are indispensable. If selected with reference to their time of flowering, it is possible to have the shrubbery plantation in continuous bloom from the early spring to the early snows.

The line following the name in each case gives the height in feet to which the shrub attains at maturity, the color of its flowers and the month in which it blooms.

The figure referring to the size of plants supplied is to be construed invariably as meaning minimum. Thus a 6-foot shrub is sure to be 6 to 7 feet high.

Good shrubs are not to be judged by height; or trees by diameter of trunk, but by the bushiness of the shrub and symmetry of the tree, and the fibrous root development of both. See illustration of two bushes, each 4 feet high, on page 27.

We give proper culture and room to produce the



bushy kind. Our shrubs will give better results and **cost less in the end** because you can use fewer of them to produce an effect.

Prickly Ash

(*Xanthoxylum Americanum*)

15 feet. Green.
May.

A shrub or low-growing native tree with prickly branches. The inconspicuous flowers appear shortly before the compound foliage unfolds. Prized for its aromatic fruit. Much used to prevent "cutting cross lots."

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

(See page 26.)

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

(*Hibiscus syriacus*.)

10 feet. White, Blue or Red. August and September.

Blooming late when flowers in the shrubbery plantation are scarce. Can be grown in standard form, making small, picturesque trees. It requires protection and should be planted only in the spring. We have both single and double varieties.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Arrow-wood

(*Viburnum dentatum*.)

10 feet. White. June.

An upright bushy shrub, with coarse-toothed foliage. Flowers in small cymes, followed by blue-black berries. Very picturesque. Thrives best in moist locations.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high, extra heavy..... | \$1.20 |
| 3 ft. high, extra heavy..... | 1.80 |
| 4 ft. high, extra heavy..... | 2.25 |
| 5 ft. high, extra heavy..... | 3.00 |



Japanese Barberry.

Barberry - Berberis

Thunberg's, or Japanese. (*Berberis Thunbergi*.) 4 feet. Red and yellow. June. One of the handsomest of the Barberries, growing as a low, compact bush with spiny stems and small round leaves, which turn red in autumn. The bright red berries are larger than those of the other kinds and cling to the bush until spring. This variety is fine for low hedges and borders of walks or drives.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1½ ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 2 ft. high..... | 1.15 |
| 2½ ft. high, extra bushy..... | 1.50 |
| 3 ft. high, extra bushy..... | 2.00 |



Leaves and Fruit of Japanese Barberry.

Buckthorn - Rhamnus

These are hardy, vigorous shrubs with handsome foliage and showy berries. Thrive in moist, loamy soils, and are not averse to partial shade.

Black. (*Rhamnus catharticus*.) 12 feet. Green. June. A strong-growing high shrub, much used for hedges. Very attractive in winter when covered with its great profusion of black berries.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.60 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 2.50 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 3.25 |

Alder. (*Rhamnus Frangula*.) 12 feet. White. June. Grows more upright than the Black and has glossy foliage. The stems are black, and, in winter, speckled with white spots, giving it a very attractive appearance. Has red berries, turning to black and persisting all winter.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.60 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 2.50 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 3.25 |

Rhamnus crenata. 10 feet. Green. June. A large spreading shrub with stout thorny branches. Flowers inconspicuous, but black fruit larger and more numerous than the other varieties carried.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 2 feet high..... | \$1.00 | 3 feet high..... | \$1.45 |
| | | 4 feet high..... | 1.80 |

**You can save money by going to
our nursery for the stock and taking
it with you. See page 3.**



Fruit of High Bush Cranberry.

Cranberry, High Bush

(*Viburnum Opulus.*)

8 feet. White. June.

In old-fashioned gardens no shrub was more of a favorite than the Cranberry bush, with its flat cymes of white flowers, changing to brilliant red fruit, much like the bog cranberries in size and color. The fruit,

while edible is not disturbed by birds. This makes it possible for the fruit to add brilliancy to the bush all winter. In autumn the broad foliage turns to gorgeous tints of yellow and scarlet. It is perfectly hardy in this section of the country, and thrives well in any kind of soil. It will also grow well in wet and shady locations.



Flowers of High Bush Cranberry.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 4.25 |



Chokeberry, Black

(*Pyrus arbutifolia*
nigra)

6 feet. White. April

A low growing native shrub with attractive flowers followed by highly ornamental berries.

2 feet high.....\$1.00

3 feet high..... 1.45

4 feet high..... 1.80

Coralberry

(*Symphoricarpus vul-*
garis.)

4 feet. Pink. July.

A highly ornamental, low-growing shrub, fine for planting at the base of higher shrubs. Its

Coralberry.

clusters of red fruit hold during the winter after the leaves have fallen. Makes a good hedge.

2 ft. high.....\$0.90

3 ft. high..... 1.20

3½ ft. high..... 1.35



Shrub Planting Around the House.

Currant - Ribes

Golden Flowering. (*Ribes aureum*.) 8 feet. Yellow. May. One of the handsomest shrubs of spring is this with its wealth of golden yellow blossoms with their exquisite perfume. Often called Missouri Currant. Will grow in any soil, and colors up brightly in autumn. Bears dark fruit with a bluish bloom.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2½ ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.60 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |

Mountain. (*Ribes alpinum*.) 5 feet. Yellow. May. A more compact grower than the other Currants, holding foliage very late.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | 1.20 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 3½ ft. high..... | 1.75 |

Devil's Walking Stick, or Hercules' Club

(*Aralia spinosa*.)

10 feet high. White. July.

A hardy, small, low-growing, spiny-stemmed tree of a decidedly tropical effect. The mass of white flowers come above the foliage, and the berries attract and are a food for the birds.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 4.25 |



**Golden Flowering
Currant.**



Deutzia

Deutzia, Lemoine's
(Deutzia Lemoinei.)

3 feet. White. May.

A handsome, low-growing shrub with spreading branches. Extremely effective when planted in front of high shrubbery in order to produce a graduated effect from the grass to the planting. Foliage bright, fresh green, and in spring a most beautiful sight with its large clusters of flowers.

| | | |
|----|---------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 2½ | ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 3 | ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Dogwood - Cornus

There is so much variation among Dogwoods that it is difficult to specify which of them are most desirable. In some cases the flower is of chief value, in others the foliage, and in still others the bark or fruit.

Golden-Barked. (Cornus stolonifera aurea.) 5 feet. White. July. Its chief beauty lies in the bright yellow bark of its branches and twigs. Its winter effect is particularly pleasing, especially in a group with some of the red-barked varieties.

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 3 | ft. high..... | 1.80 |

DOGWOOD—Continued.

Panicled. (*Cornus candidissima*.) 8 feet. White. June. A dense-growing native shrub, with a profusion of flowers followed by white fruit in the fall. The gray bark is attractive in winter. Grows well in the shade.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$0.70 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 |

Siberian, or Red-Barked. (*Cornus alba sibirica*.) 8 feet. White. June For brightening up the winter landscape no shrub excels this, as its scarlet bark, much more brilliant than the native, makes an effective contrast against snow or evergreens.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.60 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |

Elder - Sambucus

These are hardy, vigorous-growing shrubs with showy flowers and a profusion of berries. Thrive best in moist, loamy soils.

American. (*Sambucus canadensis*.) 10 feet. White. July. One of the finest and most picturesque of our native shrubs with compound foliage above which is borne great handsome clusters of delicate white, fragrant flowers, followed by large clusters of deep purple berries.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.10 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.35 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 1.60 |

Golden-Leaved. (*Sambucus nigra foliis aureis*.) 12 feet. White. July. Fine for contrast planting. Grows well in poor soil, but should be planted in a sunny situation to bring out the color of the foliage.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.60 |

Fringe, White (*Chionanthus virginica*.)

15 feet. White. June.

A tall shrub, which can be trained as a small tree. The leaves are dark and the white, fringe-like flowers are unusual and showy.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.50 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 3.00 |



Golden Bell.

Golden Bell - Forsythia

When mother earth feels the first restlessness of spring, and long before a leaf-bud bursts, the Forsythias rouse from their winter's rest and give mortals a hint of the coming glory of the shrubbery plantation. They should be planted where they will receive the full benefit of early spring sunshine.

Fortune's. (*Forsythia suspensa Fortunei*.) 8 feet. Yellow. April. A vigorous, upright bush with wide-arching branches and lustrous green leaves.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.60 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |

Hybrid "Golden Bell." (*Forsythia intermedia*.) 8 feet. Yellow. April. A very floriferous kind with slender, arching branches and dark green, shiny leaves.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Hazel, American

(*Corylus americana*.)

15 feet. Green. April.

A tall grower with large leaves. Besides its desirable nuts, its graceful habit and vigorous growth, even in the shade, make it a useful shrub.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |



Bush Honeysuckle.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

The Bush Honeysuckles are among the finest of the shrubs. They are all strong growers, thriving well in any good soil. Most of them do best in sunny situations and are in every respect handsome ornaments to the grounds whether planted as single specimens, in groups, as hedges, or among other shrubbery. Many of them are particularly valuable on account of their splendid crops of bright red berries which follow flowers and persist well into autumn.

Bella. (*Lonicera bella albida*) and (*rosea*.) 8 feet. White, pink and red. July. A handsome large shrub with bright, green foliage. We can supply either white, pink or red forms.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Chrysantha. (*Lonicera chrysantha*.) 6 feet. White and red. July. Of compact, broad-growing habit, with light green foliage.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2½ ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Morrow's. (*Lonicera Morrowi*.) 6 feet. White. July. A Japanese variety. The flowers change to yellow, and are followed by bright red berries in August.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

HONEYSUCKLE—Continued

Tartarian. (*Lonicera tatarica*.) 10 feet. White, pink and red. May. Best known Honeysuckle. Red or orange berries.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 3.00 |

Hydrangea, Hardy

(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*.)

6 feet. White. August and September.

Without doubt this is the most popular shrub grown, as it is indeed the most showy. The flowers coming in late summer make it particularly valuable when the shrubbery plantation needs their brightening effect. The flowers are borne in immense panicles, or trusses, and turn at times to shades of rose and bronze. By pruning severely in the spring the flower trusses become larger. Can be trained in bush or tree form with equal success.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | 1.20 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| Standards, trained in tree-form, 3 feet high..... | 1.80 |
| Standards, trained in tree-form, 4 feet high..... | 2.25 |

Hydrangea, Snowball

(*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*.)

6 feet. White. June and July.

Large, flat blooms often blooming until frost. Some of the new wood is not always hardy.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | 1.20 |

Juneberry

(*Amelanchier canadensis*.)

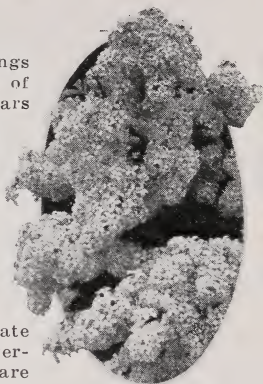
8 feet. White. April.

An early spring flowering bush, with attractive berries in June that are edible, and a great favorite with the birds.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Lilac - Syringa

The very name of Lilac brings up memories of the gardens of long ago, and while of late years there have been a vast number of new shrubs introduced, the Lilac has more than held its own—in fact it is more popular today than it ever was by reason of the “old-fashioned gardens.” An old-fashioned garden without a few Lilac bushes would be a misnomer indeed. In the improvement of shrubbery which has taken place in late years, the Lilac has not been overlooked; today the flowers are larger, and it is a much more magnificent shrub than our forefathers knew. If pruning is desirable do it in summer after the flowers fade—never in winter.



Lilac Blossoms.

Common Purple. (*Syringa vulgaris*.) 10 feet. May. The well-known and universal favorite.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Common White. (*Syringa vulgaris alba*.) In all ways similar to the purple, except in color of flowers. Both are handsome shrubs all summer, even without flowers.



Lilac Bush.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

German Purple.

(*Syringa vulgaris rubra de Marley*.) 10 feet high. Deep purple. May. A handsome variety largely grown in Europe, with large trusses of deep purple flowers.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 3.00 |

LILACS—Continued.

Chinese. (*Syringa villosa*.) 8 feet. Pink. June. A thrifty and bushy variety with large leaves and broad top spreading from a single stem. Fine for individual use, as it does not sucker from the roots. Flowers borne in short wide panicles. Being late flowering the Chinese Lilac is valuable for keeping up a succession of bloom amongst the shrubbery.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 4.25 |

Hungarian. (*Syringa Josikaea*.) 12 feet. Bluish purple. Late May. A fine variety with large, showy, glossy leaves.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 4 ft. high..... | \$2.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 4.25 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 6.00 |

Michael Buchner. 8 feet. Double pale lilac. May. One of the best forms of double lilac, having large trusses of pale lilac flowers.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 4.25 |



This picture shows how a few shrubs will beautify the home on a small lot.

LILACS—Continued

Japanese Tree. (*Syringa japonica*.) 25 feet. White. Late June. Grows pyramidal. Its bark is much like that of a cherry tree. The flowers grow in panicles often a foot or more long.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 4.25 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 6.00 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 8.00 |

Rouen. (*Syringa chinensis*.) 12 feet. Purple. May. This is the real Rouen Lilac, which is an improvement on the Persian. Medium sized leaves and very large, abundant blooms. This kind retains its smaller branches near the ground, suitable for specimen planting.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 4.25 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 6.00 |

Mulberry, Russian

(*Morus alba latifolia*.)

Generally listed among the fruits, this is a very high growing shrub or small tree when trained in that shape. Fine for a tall screen or hedge. Will grow in poor soil, but needs plenty of sunshine. Bears a sweetish, insipid fruit, varying from creamy white to red, which is much appreciated by birds.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 2½ ft. high..... | \$0.90 | 5 ft. high..... | \$1.60 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.00 | 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 | 7 ft. high..... | 2.50 |

Nannyberry

(*Viburnum Lentago*.)

20 feet. White. May.

A tall-growing shrub of thrifty habit which does well in shady places. Bears large crops of blue berries. Fine for autumn foliage.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 4.25 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 6.00 |

Oleaster

(*Eleagnus angustifolia*.)

20 feet. Yellow. June.

A handsome early summer-blooming shrub or small tree, with handsome fruit which is bright yellow covered with silvery dots. Largely used for its silvery foliage.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 6 ft. high..... | \$2.25 |
| 7 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 8 ft. high..... | 4.25 |

Pearl Bush

(*Exochorda grandiflora*.)

8 feet. White. May.

A rare Chinese shrub with a great profusion of starry white flowers scattered all over the bush.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |

Plum, Double Flowering

(*Prunus triloba*.)

5 feet. Pink. May.

A handsome perfectly hardy shrub bearing a profusion of double flowers like small roses, which bloom just before the leaves unfold in the spring.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$2.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 3.00 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 4.25 |

Privet - Ligustrum

The Privets are all handsome shrubs, but their utilitarian side has been over-emphasized and they are best known as extra-good hedge plants. Their flowers are as beautiful as lilacs in some cases, and their foliage is distinctive and beautiful. They all bear severe pruning and can be trimmed into any desired shape.

Amur Privet. (*Ligustrum amurense*.) 8 feet. June. White. From Northern China; very similar to the California Privet so universally used for hedging in the East, but unlike it here in that the Amur is hardy. The best for hedges because of its upright habit.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$0.70 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | .90 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.00 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.50 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 2.00 |



Amur Privet Hedge.

Ibota Privet. (*Ligustrum Ibota.*) 6 feet. June. White. A new species from Japan, with wide, curving branches, which in the fall are loaded with blue-black berries. Of the greatest merit, and can be used for hedging, but is grand for mass or individual planting.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | 1.00 |

Polish Privet. (*Ligustrum Polishii.*) 6 feet. White. June. Probably the hardiest of the privet family. Has shining leaves somewhat darker in color than Amur, and of a stiff upright habit. Very suitable for hedging.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$0.70 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | .90 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.00 |



Prostrate Privet.

Prostrate Privet. (*Ligustrum regelianum.*) 3 feet. June. White. Resembling Ibota, but of much more lateral habit. Very effective as a ground covering under trees.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1½ ft. high.... | \$0.90 |
| 2 ft. high.... | 1.15 |

Quince, Japan

(*Pyrus japonica*.)

7 feet. Scarlet. Early May.

One of the very earliest shrubs, being called "Fire Bush" by some. One of the finest flowering hedges, as it is somewhat thorny and stands shearing well.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 1½ ft. high..... | \$0.90 | 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 2 ft. high..... | 1.00 | 3½ ft. high..... | 1.65 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | 1.20 | | |

Roses - Rosa

(For climbing Roses, see page 53.)

We do **not** guarantee roses because of the high death loss in this section. They should be planted in the spring.

DOUBLE.

White Baby Rambler. (*Katharina Zeimet*.) 2 feet. White. All summer. Each branch is covered with little creamy white flowers borne in clusters of four, 15 to 50 blooms.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 ft. high..... | \$1.25 |
| 1½ ft. high..... | 1.50 |

Madame Plantier. 4 feet. June. A very fragrant double white.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.25 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.50 |

Persian. 8 feet. Yellow. June. A double Rose with small, dainty foliage. Effective when planted in mass.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.25 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.75 |

Gruss an Teplitz. The finest, rich, deep red Hybrid Perpetual; considered the best garden Rose ever introduced. The flowers are large, very full and sweet, blooming continuously. Should be planted in spring.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 3-year-old plants | \$1.50 |
|-------------------------|--------|

SINGLE.

Michigan. (*Rosa setigera*.) 10 feet long. Rose pink. July. A very vigorous free-blooming climbing Rose, suitable for mass planting or training over a veranda.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 3.00 |

ROSES—Continued.

Rugosa, or Ramanas. (*Rosa rugosa*.) 5 feet. Red and white. All summer. A fine, vigorous-growing Rose from Japan, with heavy rough or rugose foliage which is absolutely immune from insect diseases. The flowers are followed by large red hips, like small crab-apples, in clusters. Makes a gorgeous flowering hedge and requires no protection.

Single Red.

| | | |
|----|---------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 2½ | ft. high..... | 1.20 |
| 3½ | ft. high..... | 1.60 |
| 4 | ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Double Red.

| | | |
|----|---------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high..... | \$1.50 |
| 2½ | ft. high..... | 2.00 |
| 3 | ft. high..... | 3.00 |

Single White.

| | | |
|----|---------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 2½ | ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 3 | ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Double White.

| | | |
|----|---------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high..... | \$1.50 |
| 2½ | ft. high..... | 2.00 |

We do not guarantee roses.

Siberian Pea Tree

(*Caragana arborescens*.)

10 feet. Yellow. May.

Comes out very early; grows anywhere; sand and sunshine preferred. The leaves are small and of delicate, light green color, and the yellow pea-shaped flowers are distributed along the branches.

| | | | | | |
|----|------------|--------|---|---------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high.. | \$0.90 | 3 | ft..... | \$1.20 |
| 2½ | ft. high.. | 1.00 | 4 | ft..... | 1.45 |

Snowberry

(*Symphoricarpus racemosus*.)

5 feet. Pink. July and August.

A graceful drooping shrub covered with snowy white berries in autumn. Much used for planting in front of higher shrubbery. Also called Waxberry.

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------|
| 2 | ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 3 | ft. high..... | 1.20 |
| 4 | ft. high..... | 1.45 |



Fruit of Snowberry.



Snowball Blossoms.

Snowball - Viburnum

Common, or Guelder Rose.
(*Viburnum Opulus sterilis*.) 10 feet. White. May and June. The Snowballs always were features of the old-time gardens and no shrub is better known. In full bloom it is a magnificent sight, crowned with its wealth of snow-white flowers in round cymes. Good for shady places.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 2 1/2 | ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 3 | ft. high..... | 1.20 |
| 4 | ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 | ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 | ft. high..... | 2.25 |



Common Snowball.



Van Houtte's Spirea.

Spirea or Meadow Sweet - Spiraea

Arguta. (*Spiraea arguta.*) 5 feet. White. May. The first of the family to bloom. In early spring its flowers cover the bush like a snow drift. Foliage light green and handsome all summer.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2½ ft. high.....\$1.20 | 3 ft. high.....\$1.45 |
| | 4 ft. high..... 1.80 |

Bumalda. (*Spiraea Bumalda.*) 3 feet. Pink. All summer. Low-growing and compact. Fine for edging.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1½ ft. high.....\$1.00 | 2 ft. high.....\$1.50 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|

Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. 3 feet. Crimson. All summer. More compact than the preceding, with darker flowers in dense clusters.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1½ ft. high.....\$1.00 | 2½ ft. high, extra |
| 2 ft. high..... 1.50 | heavy.....\$2.00 |

Froebel's. (*Spiraea Froebeli.*) 4 feet. Red. June. Taller, similar to, and hardier than Spirea Anthony Waterer.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 ft. high.....\$1.00 | 3 ft. high.....\$1.45 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|

Golden. (*Spiraea opulifolia aurea.*) 8 feet. White. June. One of the finest yellow-foliaged shrubs. The leaves change to bronzy yellow in fall. Makes a good back-ground for low green shrubbery.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3 ft. high.....\$1.00 | 5 ft. high.....\$1.60 |
| 4 ft. high..... 1.25 | 6 ft. high..... 2.00 |

SPIREA—Continued

Opulent, or Nine-Bark. (*Spiraea opulifolia.*) 10 feet. White. June. The strongest-growing of the Spiraeas, with wide-spreading branches and healthy foliage. Makes a fine hedge.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.00 | 5 ft. high..... | \$1.60 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 | 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |

Van Houtte's. (*Spiraea Van Houttei.*) 6 ft. White. June. The pendulous branches, covered with flowers in early summer, sweep to the ground like a snow drift. Makes a magnificent flowering hedge. Nothing can beat it for individual or mass planting. Positively without a peer in the whole range of shrubbery.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 | 5 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 | 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Strawberry Tree - Euonymus

Wahoo, Spindle Tree, or Burning Bush. (*Euonymus atropurpureus.*) 15 feet. Purple. June. Showy profusion of scarlet fruit, in winter shaped like a cardinal's hat. Leaves bright green, turning pale yellow in autumn, flowers purple, in slender clusters.



| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Winged. (*Euonymus alatus.*) 7 feet. Yellow. June. A highly ornamental Japanese shrub with corky branches. The brilliant autumnal hues of the leaves make it a conspicuous and beautiful ornament to the lawn.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| 2½ ft. high... | \$ 3.50 |
| 3 ft. high... | 5.00 |
| 4 ft. high... | 9.00 |
| 5 ft. high... | 14.00 |
| 6 ft. high... | 20.00 |
| 7 ft. high... | 30.00 |

Branch of Strawberry Tree.

Sumach

Rhus

A family of highly ornamental shrubs with distinctive foliage turning to brilliant autumn hues. Effective either as specimens or in mass with other shrubbery.

Smooth. (*Rhus glabra*.) 15 feet. Green. June. The tallest of the species, with smooth stems.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.10 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.35 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 1.60 |

Smooth. Cut-Leaved. (*Rhus glabra laciniata*.) 7 feet. Green. June. The deeply cut foliage creates quite a tropical effect when planted in mass. Turns vivid crimson in the fall.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 | 4 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| | | 5 ft. high..... | \$2.25 |

Staghorn. (*Rhus typhina*.) 20 feet. Greenish yellow. July. The branches resemble the elk's horn while developing, both in shape and velvety covering. It turns a gold color in the fall.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$0.90 | 5 ft. high..... | \$1.35 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.10 | 6 ft. high..... | 1.60 |

Staghorn, Fern-Leaved. (*Rhus typhina laciniata*.) Like the preceding in habit, but with finely cut leaves as dainty as an ostrich feather.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.45 | 5 ft. high..... | \$2.25 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 | 6 ft. high..... | 3.00 |

Syringa or Mock Orange

Philadelphus

Garland. (*Philadelphus coronarius*.) 10 feet. White. May. Heaviest bloomer of all. Heavy clusters filling the air with exquisite perfume of the orange blossom.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 | 5 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 | 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

SYRINGA—Continued



Garland Syringa.

Large - Flowering.

(*Philadelphus grandiflorus*.) 10 feet. White. June. Narrower in habit and more rapid in growth than the Garland, with larger flowers. Makes a fine hedge.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 5 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Lemoine's. (*Philadelphus Lemonei*.) 6 feet. White. June. Hybrid of *Coronarius*, with reddish brown bark and smaller leaves than the parent. Of neat, upright habit. Most fragrant of all.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Lemoine's Double Flowering. (*Philadelphus Lemoinei Bouquet Blanc*.) 8 feet. White. June. One of the newer varieties of syringa, having large double white flowers in great number.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 | 4 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 | 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Tamarisk - Tamarix

All have light feathery foliage and delicate pink flowers. They grow about 12 feet tall in any soil. The flowers appear in June and July. We have three kinds, one with dark green foliage (*gallica*), another with gray foliage (*Odessana*), and one with bluish-green foliage and larger flowers (*hispida*).

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.00 | 5 ft. high..... | \$1.60 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.25 | 6 ft. high..... | 2.00 |

Viburnum, Glossy

(*Viburnum molle*.)

10 feet. White. June.

Fine shrub for shady places. Has large, glossy leaves and flat cymes of flowers, followed by steel-blue berries.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.20 | 4 ft. high..... | \$2.25 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.80 | 5 ft. high..... | 3.00 |

Wayfaring Tree, European

(*Viburnum Lantana*.)

10 feet. White. June.

A tree only in name, and on the same order as the previous one. Both are dense and bushy. The fall fruit is red and when fully ripe turns black.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 ft. high..... | \$1.20 | 5 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 | 6 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Weigela - Diervilla

Eva Rathke's Weigela.

(*Diervilla hortensis* Eva Rathke.) 6 feet. Carmine. May. A very profuse blooming, deep carmine variety of very striking appearance.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 2½ ft. high..... | 1.45 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.80 |

Pink Weigela. (*Diervilla rosea*.) 6 feet. Pink. May-June. One of the best known shrubs, wide-spreading, graceful branches. Strong growing, hardy, of easiest culture.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.00 | 4 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.45 | 5 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Red Weigela. (*Diervilla hortensis rubra*.) 6 feet. Red. May. One of the most vigorous and large-leaved, and also the hardiest.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.20 | 3 ft. high..... | \$1.80 |
| | | 4 ft. high..... | 2.25 |



European Wayfaring Tree.

WEIGELA—Continued

Variegated-Leaved. (*Dier-
villa rosea Sieboldi alba
marginata.*) 4 feet. Pink.
June. One of the handsom-
est variegated-leaved shrubs
grown. The foliage is edged
with silvery white.

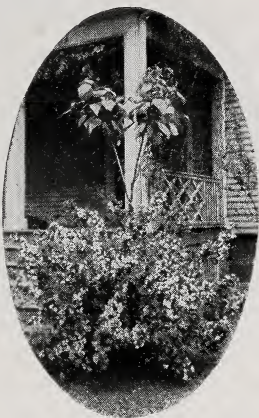
| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$1.20 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.80 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 2.25 |

Willow

(See page 22 for Willows
of bush form.)



Wolfberry



Weigela.

Wolfberry

(*Symphoricarpos
occidentalis.*)

4 feet. Rose. June.

A handsome low-grow-
ing shrub used extensively
for planting below higher
shrubs. Much like the
Snowberry, but with larger
leaves and smaller, less
waxy fruit.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 ft. high..... | \$0.90 |
| 3 ft. high..... | 1.20 |
| 4 ft. high..... | 1.45 |



Hardy Vines

The need of vines for porch and pergola embellishment is well established, as nothing adds more grace and comfort to the exterior of the house than well-placed and appropriate vines. They are invaluable for converting offensive-looking fences or other unsightly objects into things of beauty. The line following the names gives the approximate height in feet to which the vine

grows, color of flowers and the time of blooming. Plant in spring.

Akebia quinata

12 feet. Rosy Purple. Early Spring.

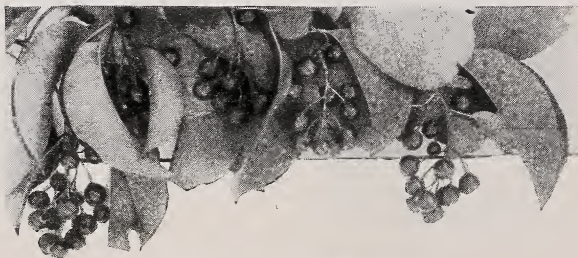
A handsome Japanese vine with small oval leaves in clusters of five.

4 ft. long.....\$1.50 6 ft. long.....\$2.50

Bittersweet - Celastrus

Native. (Celastrus scandens.) 20 feet. Yellow. Early summer. A more vigorous grower than the Japanese, bearing its bright yellow fruit in long clusters well above the leaves.

5 ft. long.....\$1.25 10 ft. long.....\$3.00
8 ft. long..... 2.50 12 ft. long..... 4.00



Fruit of Bittersweet Vine.

BITTERSWEET—Continued

Japanese. (*Celastrus articulatus*.) Similar to the native, but the leaves are broader and rounder, and the orange berries are more evenly distributed along the stem.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 5 ft. long..... | \$1.50 | 10 ft. long..... | \$4.00 |
| 8 ft. long..... | 3.00 | 12 ft. long..... | 5.00 |

Clematis

Japanese. (*Clematis paniculata*.) 15 feet. White. September. One of the most popular vines grown. It is rapid-growing and dense in foliage, imparting good shade, but its greatest beauty lies in its wonderful profusion of dainty, white, star-shaped flowers, fairly covering the vines in late summer. The flowers are deliciously fragrant and fill the neighborhood with exquisite perfume, particularly as the sun sets. Dies down to the ground in winter, and is better for some protection.



| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 3-year-old plants..... | \$1.25 |
| 4-year-old plants..... | 2.00 |

Native. (*Clematis virginiana*.) 12 feet. White. August. The old "Virgin's Bower," with larger leaves and stronger growth than the Japanese. Its flowers earlier.

Flowers of Clematis.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| 3-year-old plants.... | \$1.25 | 5-year-old plants.... | \$2.50 |
| 4-year-old-plants.... | 2.00 | | |

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

Scarlet Trumpet. (*Lonicera sempervirens*.) 12 feet. Scarlet. All summer. A handsome vine with large oval leaves of a bluish cast. Its flowers are very showy and are borne in great profusion all summer. Hardy and of easiest culture.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| and of easiest culture, | 6 ft. long..... | \$2.00 | |
| 5 ft. long..... | \$1.25 | 8 ft. long..... | 3.00 |

Yellow. (*Lonicera flava*.) 10 feet. Yellow. May. Its foliage is bright green above, almost white beneath, and joined together surrounding the bright yellow flowers. Thoroughly hardy, handsome and very fragrant.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 5 ft. long..... | \$1.50 | 6 ft. long..... | \$2.25 |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|



Japanese Ivy

Ivy - Vitis or Ampelopsis

Japanese or Boston. (*Vitis inconstans*.) Has become the most popular covering for stone or brick building, being self-supporting and climbing by odd tendrils which cling to the surface. Very ornamental in the fall when the foliage changes to red and the vine is covered with masses of blue berries in clusters.

2-year plants.....\$2.00 4-year plants, heavy \$3.00
Reduced rates when used in quantity.

Roses, Climbing

Climbing Roses are so beautiful in every way, and are such favorites wherever the climate will permit of their growing, that they are worth almost any sacrifice of time and means to cultivate them. Unfortunately, our winters are so severe that it is difficult to carry the blooming wood over without injury, and so we list only the few following, which are hardy enough to withstand our climate. They all bear immense clusters of double flowers in June.

Dorothy Perkins. Double pink.

Crimson Rambler. Double deep crimson.

Excelsa. Double red.

3 ft. high.....\$1.45 5 ft. high.....\$2.25

Michigan Single Climbing Rose. (*Rosa setigera*.)
10 feet. Rose pink. July. A very vigorous, single, free blooming, native climbing rose.

3 ft. high.....\$1.45 6 ft. high.....\$3.00
4 ft. high..... 1.80

ROSES—Continued

Prairie Queen. Climbing. Bright rosy red. June. The old standard climbing rose. Always popular, and very hardy.

2 year old.....\$1.50 3 year old.....\$2.00

Thousand Beauties. (Tausendschon.) Climbing. June. Flowers upon first opening are a very delicate shade of pink, later shading to deeper pink. It is almost thornless, and will become as famous as the old Crimson Rambler.

2 year old.....\$1.50 3 year old.....\$2.00

We do **not** guarantee roses because of the high death loss in this section. They should be planted in the spring.

Wistaria

(*Wistaria chinensis*.)

30 to 40 feet. Purple. Spring.

One of the most graceful of all the vines, and if allowed to clamber over an old tree it transforms it to a bower of beauty. Adds a wonderful touch of grace to a veranda or pergola.

3 ft. long.....\$1.00
4 ft. long..... 1.50

Woodbine - Ampelopsis

Virginia Creeper. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.) This is often called the American Ivy. It is a rampant grower, fine for covering fences, old stumps and trellis work.

4 ft. long.....\$0.80 6 ft. long, heavy...\$1.00
8 ft. long, heavy... 1.50

Englemann Ivy. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia Englemanni*.) A fine self-clinging vine with broad foliage in arranged groups of five. Will climb to the top of a high building by means of tendrils. Foliage turns to handsome tints in autumn.

2-year-old plants....\$0.90 4-year-old plants....\$1.35

Cut-Leaved Woodbine. (*Ampelopsis dumetorium laciniata*.) A variety with deeply cut leaves of this strong growing vine.

4 ft. long.....\$0.90 6 ft. long.....\$1.35
8 ft. long..... 2.00



In the revival of the old-fashioned gardens, Hardy Herbaceous Perennials play a most important part—in fact an absolutely necessary one. These include such soft-stemmed plants as come up year after year from the roots, with no cost of renewing, and increasing each year in size and beauty. We have met the ever increasing demand for this class of flowers and have several acres devoted exclusively to them, offering only extra-strong blooming plants, among which will be found plenty of material for the border, rockery, old-fashioned garden, or for cutting. Upon receipt of request specifying the space desired to fill or the effect to produce, we shall be glad to make detailed suggestions as to varieties best to plant.

We particularly suggest spring planting for most perennials.

The line following the name gives the height at maturity, color of flower and time of blooming.

The list is arranged alphabetically according to the Latin names.

All herbaceous plants, 60c each for strong blooming clumps, unless otherwise priced.

Double Pearl Yarrow

(*Achillea Ptarmica*.)

"The Pearl."

2 feet. White. July to September.

A free-growing plant, valuable for bordering shrubbery beds, with a great profusion of double daisy-like flowers.



Achillea, "The Pearl."



Columbine.

Dwarf Pearl Yarrow

(*Achillea Ptarmica*.)

Boule de Nieve.

1 foot. White. July to September.

A dwarf form of the preceding and of more compact habit.

Columbine

(*Aquilegia*.)

2 feet. Either yellow, red or white. June and July. A graceful plant with numerous drooping flowers. Not sold by color.

Hollyhock

Althea.

6 to 8 feet. Various colors. July to September.

One of the old-time favorites which is enjoying great popularity at present, much attention being given to its cultivation. Decidedly picturesque with its broad, rough foliage and stately spires of flowers of all colors. We can supply to color double white, pink, red and maroon.

Alkanet

(*Anchusa italica* Dropmore.)

4 feet. Blue. June to August.

A strong growing plant with dark green foliage surmounted by a profusion of small gentian blue flowers.

Golden Marguerite

(*Anthemis tinctoria* Kelwayii.)

3 feet. Yellow. July to September.

A very showy plant with fine cut foliage. Perfectly hardy and dependable.

Silver-leaved Artemisia

(*Artemisia stelleriana*.)

1 foot Yellow. July. A very good ground covering, retaining its silver foliage well. Suitable for edging.

Astilbe

(*Astilbe Arendsi*.)

1½ feet. Various colors. June and July.

A perfectly hardy plant producing plumes of small flowers ranging in color from pure white to deep pink.

Juno, bright rosy purple.

Lochskonigin, light salmon rose.

Philadelphus, bright lilac rose.

Silver White, very delicate rose.

Vesta, light lilac rose.

Any of above varieties in good clumps, \$1.00 each.

False Indigo

(*Baptisia australis*.)

3 feet. Dark blue.

June and July.

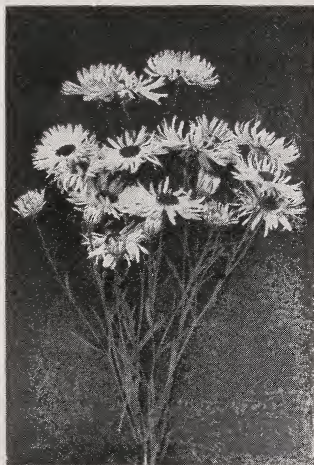
Beautiful spikes of pea-shaped flowers and deep green deeply cut foliage.

Boltonia

4 feet. September and October.

B. asteroides. A great mass of showy white flowers on the order of a refined daisy.

B. latisquama. The same, only of a decided pink shade with open flowers on one stalk.



Boltonia.

Turtle Head

(*Chelone Lyonii*.)

2 feet. Red. August.

A thick, free growing plant with dark glossy foliage.

Daisy or Cone Flower - *Chrysanthemum*



Turtle Head.

shaped center of bronze color.

C. roseum. 2 feet. Various colors. June and July. These produce a profusion of daisy-like flowers in red and pink shades.

C. uliginosum. (Giant Ox-Eye Daisy.) 5 feet. White. August to October. A magnificent, erect bush bearing enormous quantities of large flowers. Very suitable for cutting for the house. Needs rich, moist soil and makes a dense clump.

C. maximum. (Shasta Daisy.) 1½ feet. White. July to September. Originated by Luther Burbank, under favorable conditions produce very fine flowers. Fine for cut flowers and home decorations.

C. nitida. (Autumn Sun.) 5 feet. Yellow. October. A beautiful golden Cone-Flower of a rich yellow shade.

C. purpurea. (Purple Cone-Flower.) 3 feet. Purple. July to October. A compact bushy border plant with large showy rayed flowers, often four inches across, with drooping petals surrounding large cone-



Shasta Daisy.

Lily-of-the-Valley

(*Convallaria majalis*.)

1 foot. Creamy-white.

May and June.

Has broad leaves and long sprays of bell-shaped, dainty flowers, with exquisite fragrance. Ours is the largest flowering form.

Coreopsis

(*Coreopsis grandiflora*.)

3 feet. Yellow. All summer.

A handsome plant with long, lance-like foliage and brilliant yellow ray flowers, blooming until cut down by frost. One of the finest and most effective perennials.



Coreopsis.

Larkspur - Delphinium

D. chinensis. (Chinese.) 3 feet. Varied blue tints. July to October. The branching sort, with large, open panicles of showy flowers.



Larkspur.

D. belladonna. (New.) 3 feet. Sky blue. June to September. One of the best hybrid larkspurs in cultivation, growing only 3 feet high and having flowers of lovely sky blue. 60 cents. Extra large, \$1.00.

D. formosum. 4 feet. Mixed blue. June to September. The old favorite, bearing tall, loose spikes of various shades of blue flowers. Highly valued for cutting.

Pink - Dianthus

D. barbatus. (Sweet William.) 2 feet. Mixed. June and July. One of the old favorites, producing flowers of various shades from purest white to deepest red.

D. plumarius. (Garden Pink.) 9 inches. Pink. June and July. The old-fashioned edging plant. Thick tufts of handsome silvery foliage. The fragrant flowers rise above the leaves.



Funkia.

F. lancifolia. (Lance-Leaved.) 18 inches. Late. Lavender. September. Similar to the foregoing, only later.

Plantain Lily (**Funkia.**)

Very attractive plants with broad, over-lapping foliage, growing well in the shade. Very effective when used in front of shrubbery.

F. lancifolia.
(Lance - Leaved.)
Early. 18 inches.
Lavender. August.
With six to ten flowers on a stalk above the dense foliage.

No perennials give more satisfaction than Peonies and Iris. See pages 63 and 66. Peonies should be planted in early fall.

Blanket Flower

(*Gaillardia aristata grandiflora.*)

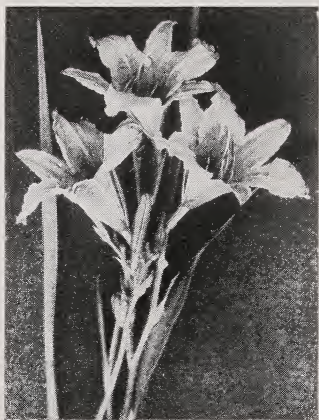
3 feet. Orange. All summer.

A rich and gorgeous ray flower, with broad disc and yellow or orange petals, shaded to the center with deep red. Good for light soil.



Gaillardia.

Day Lily - Hemerocallis



Of the highest merit, thriving in all ordinary soil and even in shady locations. With grass-like foliage. The following are the most distinctive varieties.

H. citrina. 3 feet. Pale citron yellow flowers. July.

H. flava. 3 feet. Early yellow. June.

H. Florham. 4 feet. Orange. Improved, large flowering sort. July.

H. fulva. 4 feet. Tawny. July and August.

Day Lily. Late yellow. July and August.

H. Thunbergi. 3

Coral Bell

(*Heuchera sanguinea.*)

2 feet. Red. June to August.

Though each individual bell is quite small, the prodigal profusion for weeks in succession of innumerable blooms make up a very pleasing effect.

Rose Mallow

(*Hibiscus.*)

5 feet. July to September.

Magnificent thrifty plants bearing a profusion of extremely large flowers often six inches in diameter. Pink or white flowering plants.

Iris or Fleur-de-Lis

(*Iris germanica.*)

From the "Blue Flag" of the old-time garden there has been evolved a class of flowers which for range of color and delicacy of construction outrivals the most beautiful orchid. They grow well in any good garden soil, but prefer a moist location. The following list is the result of long study of the most desirable kinds, and is arranged according to blooming season, beginning about May 15. In the descriptions, S. indicates the erect petals or standards. F. the drooping petals or falls.



Iris.

Kochi (*germanica*), 24 inches. S. & F. both of the deepest purple. Falls have translucent black coating. The buds are soot black. 60c clump.

IRIS OR FLEUR-DE-LIS—Continued.



Madame Chereau.

Gertrude (*pallida*), 34 inches. S. & F. same shade, rare violet blue. Unexcelled for house decoration where a clear uniform shade is desired. Peterson variety. 85c clump.

Prosper Laugier (*squalens*), 30 inches. S. fiery bronze, F. velvety ruby purple, like a Pansy bloom. This new "bronze" variety outclasses them all in being a clear well defined striking combination in a complete harmony of correctly blended colors. The hardiest and freest blooming sort of this whole list. 85c clump.

Loreley (*variegata*), 30 inches. S. breast of a wild canary, F. creamy white with purple reticulations blending into a velvety purple mass near the ends which are margined with deep canary. 60c clump.

Fairy (*plicata*), 36 inches. S. & F. resemble sun-kissed snow outlined by the faint azure of the sky. The crests of the stigmas are a most delicate lake-blue with an abundant though delicate perfume suggestive of the wild wood nymph. The tallest white. 85c clump.

Sherwin Wright (*variegata*), 28 inches. S. & F. rich, clear golden yellow, best solid yellow. Like giant daffodils. Richest gold. \$1.00 clump.

Rhein Nixe (*amoena*), 36 inches. S. pure white, F. raspberry purple edged white. A most vigorous grower, always dependable. The only one of the white standards and purple falls worthy of being kept in our selected list. 85c clump.

Lohengrin (*pallida*), 33 inches. S. & F. soft silvery mauve, shading nearly to white at the claw. A tall, strong grower, with wide leaves. Undoubtedly the most desirable of all the *pallidas*. 85c clump.

Madame Chereau (*plicata*), 42 inches. S. & F. clear white with distinct frilled lavender edge. Many new frilled varieties continue to be introduced, but this one continues unsurpassed. 60c clump.

IRIS OR FLEUR-DE-LIS—Continued.

Iris Koenig (*squalens*), 28 inches. S. old gold, F. very large velvety maroon, edged with gold. \$1.00 clump.

Her Majesty (*pallida*), 30 inches. S. pinkish violet tourmaline, F. deeper shade heavily veined. A very sturdy sort. The most pink variety in the collection. 85c clump.

Caprice (*pallida*), 30 inches. S. & F. a delicate purple blending into a silky lavender at the base. 60c clump.

Eldorado (*squalens*) 32 inches. S. & F. old gold with burnt copper effect. \$1.00 clump.

Monsignor (*neglecta*), 28 inches. The violet rays of the standards enliven the clerical velvety purple crimson of the falls, whose very dark veinings add dignity to the whole. 85c clump.

Dalmatica (*pallida*), 44 inches. S. & F. delicate lavender with pink reflections. The tallest variety. 85c clump.

Queen Alexandra (*squalens*), 30 inches. S. lavender, F. pale purple, very self-reliant in attitude. A real queen. Unusual and scarce. 85c clump.

Parc de Neuilly (*pallida*), 28 inches. S. and F. a very dark navy blue of reddish tinge. Large flowers of perfect form carried well. Most floriferous. \$1.00 clump.

Parisiana (*plicata*), 28 inches. S. mottled lavender pink, F. creamy white bordered lavender. 85c clump.

We issue annually a complete descriptive list of the Iris carried. Sent free upon request.

Scarlet Lightning-Lychnis

L. chalcadonica. (London Pride.) 4 feet. Red. June to September. One of the oldest cultivated plants coming from Russia.

SCARLET LIGHTNING—Continued

L. haageana. (Dwarf Scarlet Lightning.) 18 inches. Red. July and August. A handsome low growing plant with flowers of dazzling color.

Forget-me-not

(*Myosotis palustris.*)

1 foot. Blue. May to July.

The dainty little flower of tender memories.

Narcissus

(*Narcissus poeticus.*)

18 inches. White. May.

Cultivated under this name for over three hundred years. "Will grow anywhere where grass will grow."



We have always paid great attention to the propagation and cultivation of the Peony, considering it, naturally, one of the finest plants in the garden. Between the "piney" of the gardens of long ago and the magnificent, royal flower of today there is a vast difference, and we have taken part in the creation of the great improvement. We have successfully grown, at various times, over one thousand regularly named varieties, including all the best of Japanese, English, French and American origin. These we have carefully tested and compared and now carry what we believe is the best possible collection of varieties.

Peonies range in color from cream and purest white through the various shades of pink, lilac, rose and red to the deepest carmine, purple and maroon, in every possible combination of shade and form. Size varies from four to eight inches in diameter. Most of them have a delightful fragrance.

The best way to select Peonies is to visit the nursery personally during the first half of June and see them in bloom.

These prices are for strong blooming clumps.

White Peonies



Peony Festiva Maxima.

EARLY.

Festiva Maxima. (Mieliez 1851.) Very large globular, rose type. Pure white, flecked crimson, very fragrant, tall, vigorous grower. \$1.50 clump.

Madame de Verneville. (Crousse 1885.) Large, very full bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open. Delightfully fragrant, extra free bloomer. \$1.50 clump.

Duchesse de Nemours. (Calot 1856.) Pure white crown, sulphur white collar; no crimson flecks. Fragrant, vigorous grower. Large guard petals, wonderful buds. \$1.50 clump.

MIDSEASON.

Madame Emile Lemoine. (Lemoine 1899.) Large globular semi rose. Milk white, very fragrant, most prolific. \$2.50 clump.

M. Dupont. (Calot 1872.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Pure white, edged with a light line of carmine. Very strong, tall and very free bloomer. \$1.50 clump.

LATE.

Couronne d'Or. (Calot 1873.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Ivory white. Fragrant. Medium tall, splendid grower, free bloomer. Always develops well and is most dependable. \$1.50 clump.

SINGLE.

Albiflora, The Bride, or La Fiancee. (Dessert 1902.) Very large, single white, with long yellow stamens. Fragrant. Tall, very early, free, blooming in clusters. \$2.50 clump.

Pale Pink Peonies

EARLY.

Octavie Demay. (Calot 1867.) Very large, flat crown. Guards and center pale hydrangea pink. Fragrant. Dwarf habit. \$2.50 clump.



Peony Planting.

PALE PINK PEONIES—Continued.

EARLY.

Eugenie Verdier. (Calot 1864.) Large, flat semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea pink, collar lighter. Fragrant. Very tall, erect, free bloomer. One of the showiest and most beautiful baby pinks. \$2.00 clump.

MIDSEASON.

Venus. (Kelway.) Very large, compact crown, pale hydrangea pink, large petals. Tall, free bloomer. Extra fine for cutting, wonderful bud. \$2.00 clump.

Albert Crousse. (Crousse 1893.) Very large, flat, compact bomb. Sea shell salmon pink flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Is colored. formed and with imbricated petals like a big, flesh pink carnation. \$2.50 clump.

LATE.

Grandiflora. (Richardson 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type. Rose white. Very fragrant. Tall. The last of any peony in our collection to bloom. A gem in a class by itself. This often blooms for three full weeks. \$2.50 clump.

PALE PINK PEONIES—Continued.**SINGLE.**

Clio. (Peterson 1901.) Large, light pink, extra long stamens. Grand keeper. This is a deep enough pink so it does not bleach to white before falling. \$2.50 clump.

Deep Pink Peonies

EARLY.

Lamartine. (Calot 1860.) Very large, full, compact rose type. Light violet rose. Very fragrant. Very strong, upright grower. Free bloomer. \$2.50 clump.

Monsieur Jules Elie. (Crousse 1888.) Very large, compact bomb type. Pale lilac rose. Very fragrant. Strong grower, free bloomer. \$2.50 clump.

Modeste Guerin. (Guerin 1845.) Large, compact, typical bomb. Fragrant. The darkest of the pink peonies, of a shade almost identical with the American Beauty rose. \$2.50 clump.

MIDSEASON.

Ruth Brand. (Brand 1907.) Very full, fragrant, large, deep pink bomb. \$2.50 clump.

LATE.

Claire Dubois. (Crousse 1886.) Mammoth, globular rose type. Clear, deep violet rose. Delicate fragrance. Tall, erect, strong grower, free bloomer. \$2.50 clump.

Livingstone. (Crousse 1879.) Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac rose. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Remarkable buds. \$2.50 clump.

Red Peonies

EARLY.

Augustin d'Hour. (Calot 1867.) Large, compact perfect bomb, without stamens. Deep rose red. Free bloomer. Stands alone as the best early red bomb. \$2.00 clump.

MIDSEASON.

Felix Crousse. (Crousse 1881.) Large, compact, globular bomb. Brilliant ruby red. Fragrant. Strong grower, free bloomer. Absolutely the best all-around red in existence. \$2.00 clump.

RED PEONIES—Continued.

LATE.

Delachei. (Delache 1856.) Large petals, medium compact rose type. Violet crimson, strong, erect, very free. \$1.50 clump.

SINGLE.

Mikado. (World's Fair Japan Exhibit 1893.) Late. Dark crimson, cup-shaped guard. Filigree cushion of petaloids, crimson edged and tipped gold. Like a giant red poppy. \$2.50 clump.

We issue annually a complete descriptive list of peonies carried. Sent free upon request.

Oriental Poppy

(*Papaver orientalis*.)

3 feet. Red. June. A giant sort, with brilliant fiery red blossoms like inverted tea cups. \$1.00 clump.

Hardy Phlox

No class of herbaceous perennials has met with greater favor than the different varieties of Hardy Phlox, and the better known they become the more they are planted. The new and improved varieties we list are wonderful in their range of color, from pure white to the deepest dark maroon, with immense panicles of flowers, blooming from June until frost. They require no protection in winter. Fine, healthy plants, 75 cents per clump.



Hardy Phlox.

The following list is the cream of our collection. Many have been prize winners at flower shows.

Miss Lingard. The first Phlox to bloom; tall; white, with very glossy foliage.

PHLOX--Continued.

Frau A. Buchner. Pure white; of exceptional merit, and without doubt the best white yet produced.

Europa. A white variety with a decided crimson eye, the individual flowers and trusses are very large, entirely distinct.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon pink, with lighter shadings and dark crimson eye. An entirely new and much wanted shade of Phlox.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy-carmine with claret red eye.

Madame Paul Dutrie. A delicate orchid-like lilac-rose, suffused white; flowers and trusses very large.

Rosenberg. Bright reddish violet, with blood-red eye; trusses and individual blooms very large.

Price, 75 cents per clump.

Chinese Bellflower



Golden Glow.

(*Platycodon grandiflora*.)

3 feet. Blue or white
July to September.

A highly ornamental plant with handsome drooping bells, sometimes 3 inches across.

Coneflower-
Rudbeckia

R. laciniata flore pleno. (Golden Glow.)
8 feet. Yellow. August and September. No plant has been better named, for during the blooming season its mass of chrysanthemum-like flowers create a veri-

table golden glow in the garden. It originated on our Western prairies, and has become so popular that it can be found in all parts of the country. Has large, ornamental cut-leaved foliage.

R. speciosa. (Black-Eyed Susan.) 3 feet. Yellow. July and August. Perennial form. Dark center, surrounded by orange rays.

Stonecrop Sedum

S. spectabile. 18 inches. Rose. August to October. A Japanese plant, with thick, oval, bluish green foliage growing in a cluster. The flowers are borne in dense, flat heads, 4 to 6 inches across. Particularly fine for a rock garden.



Stonecrop

Dropwort

(*Spirea Filipendula flore pleno.*)

2 feet. White. July and August.

An attractive plant with fern-like foliage bearing numerous panicles of double white flowers.

Veronica

V. amethystina. 18 inches. Amethyst-blue. May and June. A low-growing plant with abundant terminal racemes of blossoms.

V. spicata. 3 feet. Blue. June to August. A showy, free-blooming speedwell.

V. subsessilis. 2 feet. Blue. August to October. Very striking spikes of much larger blooms than the foregoing. 75 cents.

Violet

(*Viola.*)

1 foot. Blue, also white. May.

One of the earliest of spring flowers, of delicious fragrance and dainty color. This is the species from which the florists' violet has been propagated. Can supply white variety also.

False Dragon Head

(*Physostegia*)

3 feet. Pink. June to September. Dense spikes of delicate pink tubular flowers.



Privet Hedge.

Hedge Plants

A handsome hedge around a property enhances its beauty and value to a marked degree, and all kinds—evergreen, flowering or foliage—have distinctive merits. We shall be happy to suggest the proper kind upon application.

We make a specialty of growing large quantities of shrubs for hedge purposes. In estimating the number of plants for a hedge, allow not less than fifteen inches nor more than thirty-six inches between the plants, according to the density desired.

Following each name is a reference to the page in this catalogue where the description may be found.

Varieties commonly used for hedge:

Thunberg's Barberry (28)

Black Buckthorn (29)

Alder Buckthorn (29)

Coralberry (31)

Honeysuckle (36)

Common Lilac. White or purple. (38)

Russian Mulberry (40)

Privet. In variety. (41)

Japan Quince (43)

Snowberry (44)

Opulent Spirea (47)

Van Houtte's Spirea (47)

Syringa (48)

Estimates furnished when number, size and variety wanted are stated.



Specimen Fruit Trees

The following limited list of fruit trees contains only vigorous, iron-clad varieties, many of Russian or north-western origin, recommended by our experiment stations. The varieties we sell are the best bearers in this locality. Good for market and home use. The larger sizes have already borne fruit in our nursery.

We have in limited quantity other varieties of apples than those listed here. List of sizes and prices on application. The figures following each variety indicate the sizes we can supply.

The following prices apply to Apples, Crab Apples, Pears and Plums. The column at the right gives the prices on Cherries in variety.

| | | | Cherries |
|----|-----------------|---------|----------|
| 1 | inch diam..... | \$ 3.50 | \$ 4.00 |
| 1½ | inch. diam..... | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| 2 | inch diam..... | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| 2½ | inch diam..... | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| 3 | inch diam..... | 14.00 | 16.00 |

Apples, Summer

Maiden Blush. Yellow, with rosy cheeks. Fine eating apple.

1" 2" 2½"

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow, medium, earliest. Bears young.

1" 2" 2½"

Duchess. A large, beautiful apple, streaked red and yellow. Very tender and juicy, a kitchen apple of best quality.

1½" 2" 2½"

Red Astrachan. Deep crimson, large, good bearer.

1½" 2" 2½"

Apples, Fall

Jonathan. Red and yellow, medium.

1" 2"

Tompkins King. Red, large, vigorous grower.

1½" 2"

APPLES, FALL—Continued.

Northern Spy. Dark crimson, large and juicy.
1½" 2"

Salome. Yellow splashed with dark red. Large and juicy.

1½" 2"

Tolman's Sweet. Yellow, tinged with red. Medium size.

2" 2½"

Wealthy. Light yellow with crimson markings. Very juicy.

1½" 2" 2½"

Northwestern Greening. A very attractive green or yellowish apple, coming into bearing early, and an exceptionally early cropper.

1½" 2" 2½" 3"

Crab Apples

Hyslop's. Deep crimson. Large.

1½" 2" 2½" 3"

Martha. Dark red. Large, late, showy and desirable.

1½" 2" 2½"

Transcendent. Yellow and red. Large, very handsome and prolific.

1½" 2" 2½" 3"

Whitney. Yellow, splashed with carmine. Large, first and best. Luxuriant. Often used as an ornamental tree.

1½" 2" 2½" 3"

Red Siberian. Yellow with scarlet cheek. Tree erect and vigorous. Bears young.

1½" 2" 2½"

Yellow Siberian. Pale yellow, medium size. An excellent crab for pickles and preserves.

1½" 2" 2½" 3"

Cherries

Early Richmond. Red, medium size, acid flavor. Vigorous tree, bears young.

1½" 2" 2½" 3"

Montmorency. Large, light red fruit; ten days later than Early Richmond.

1½" 2" 2½" 3"

May Duke. Large, rich, dark red, sub-acid cherry.

2" 2½" 3"

Pears, Summer

Bartlett. Very large, fine flavored and juicy. An old favorite.

1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2" 3"

Flemish Beauty. Yellow and red, large, juicy and melting. Prolific.

1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2" 3"

Seckel. Small, of highest flavor. A stout erect grower.

1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2"

Pears, Fall

Kieffer. Rich yellow, large, best for canning. Bears young and heavily.

1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2" 3"

Duchess. Very large, greenish yellow, spotted with russet. Flesh white and buttery.

1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2" 3"

Garber. A Japanese hybrid, earlier and larger than Kieffer, better quality, though not as long a keeper.

2" 2 1/2" 3"

Plums

Burbank. Cherry red, large, and abundant bearer.

1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2"

German Prune. Dark purple, large, freestone.

1 1/2" 2"

Lombard. Purple red, medium, juicy and pleasant.

1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2"

Wild Goose. Light red. Flesh yellow, pulpy and sweet.

2" 2 1/2"

Grapes

These are all of good flavor and ripen early enough for our climate.

Diamond—White; few seeds, almost without pulp. Berries adhere well to bunch.

Worden—Black; large berry and bunch, best flavor; ten days earlier than Concord.

Concord—Black; most popular. Parent of the two preceding sorts.

2 yr. old vines.....\$1.00
3 yr. old vines.....1.50

American Gooseberries

✓ **Downing**—Light green; large; heavy, annual cropper.

✓ **Houghton**—Red; large smooth; most free from mildew.

2 ft. high.....\$1.00

2½ ft. high..... 2.00

Currants

London—Red; large berry; short bunches; stout, erect grower.

✓ **Fay**—Red; long bunches, large berry; early; rapid picker.

✓ **White Grape**—White; very large, sweet berry; valuable for table use.

✓ **Lee**—Black; large in berry and bunch; very prolific; fine for cooking.

2 ft. high.....\$0.75

3 ft. high..... 1.25

Blackberries

✓ **Stone**—Medium size, hardy and productive. 60c each.

Raspberries

✓ **King**—Red; very large; sweet; carries well.

✓ **Turner**—Black; best black-cap; vigorous; very productive.

Strong plants, 60 cents and 80 cents.

Rhubarb

Linnaeus—Pie-plant; large, early and tender.

Large clumps from 75 cents to \$1.50.



Block of Fruit Trees

Trees for Special Purposes and Effects

Under this head we group trees good for planting for special purposes or for creating desired effects. Following each name is noted the page of the catalogue on which the description of the tree may be found.

AVENUE OR STREET TREES

American Elm (14), White Ash (11), Linden (18), Sugar Maple (20), Norway Maple (19), Silver Maple (20), Cut-Leaved Maple (18), Hackberry (16), Sycamore (22), Catalpa (12), Carolina Poplar (21).

WEEPING TREES

Elm (15), Cut-Leaved Maple (18), Mulberry (20).

TREES WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE

Honey Locust (16), Cut-Leaved Maple (18), Maiden-hair Tree (18), Tree of Heaven (23).

TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE

Purple-Leaved Plum (21), Schwedler's Maple (19), Sugar Maple (20).

TREES WITH ORNAMENTAL FRUIT

Hackberry (16), Horse-Chestnut (17), Mulberry (20), Mountain Ash (20).

TREES WITH ATTRACTIVE BARK IN WINTER

Canoe Birch (12), Sycamore (22).

TREES WITH SHOWY FLOWERS

Catalpa (12), Bechtel's Flowering Crab Apple (13), Japanese Flowering Crab Apple (13), Horse-Chestnut, in variety (17), American Linden (18), Norway Maple (19), Sycamore (22), Mountain Ash (20).

Shrubs and Vines

Admit of several classifications, and we have arranged them under various headings so that it may be easy for our customers to make selections.

Color of Blooms

Given in their order of blooming.

White Flowers

Arguta Spirea
 Van Houtte Spirea
 Snowball
 White Lilac
 Deutzia
 Opulent Spirea
 White Honeysuckle
 Dogwood, panicked and
 those with colored bark
 Arrow-wood
 Nannyberry
 Cranberry
 Wayfaring Tree
 White Rugosa Rose
 Privet
 Syringa in variety
 Madame Plantier Rose
 Baby Rambler
 White Fringe
 Snowball Hydrangea
 Elder
 Hercules Club
 Clematis
 Hardy Hydrangea
 White Althea
 Juneberry

Pink and Red Flowers

Judas Tree
 Japan Quince
 Lilac in variety
 Honeysuckle, bush in
 variety
 Honeysuckle, vines, red
 Weigela, pink and red
 Anthony Waterer Spirea
 Rugosa Rose
 Hybrid Perpetual and
 other Roses
 Coralberry
 Snowberry
 Wolfberry
 Tamarix
 Strawberry Tree
 Althea

Yellow Flowers

Golden Bell in variety
 Siberian Pea Tree
 Japanese Barberry
 Morrow's Honeysuckle
 Golden Currant
 Oleaster
 Bittersweet vine
 Yellow Honeysuckle vine

FOR FALL AND WINTER EFFECTS

These generally have ornamental flowers, followed by showy fruit often hanging on all winter unless consumed by the birds. Much thought is given to attracting the birds both for their songs and for eating insects.

- Alder Buckthorn.** Speckled bark and winter berries (29).
- Arrow-wood** Black berries in fall (27).
- Bittersweet** Berries in fall (52).
- Black Buck-thorn** Winter berries (29).
- Boston Ivy** Foliage and blue-black berries (54).
- Chokeberry** Black berries in fall (31).
- Cockspur Thorn.** Foliage and berries (22).
- Coralberry** Red berries in the fall (31).
- Cranberry** Leaves in fall, berries in winter (30).
- Dogwood, Golden.** Bark in winter (33).
- Dogwood, Red.** Bark in winter (34).
- Elder** Berries (34).
- Honeysuckle** Berries in fall (36)
- Japan Quince** Fruit in fall (43).
- Japanese Bar-
berry** Red berries (28).
- Michigan Prairie
Rose** Fruit (43).
- Mulberry** Black berries in summer (40)
- Nannyberry** Foliage and berries (40).
- Native Clematis.** Seeds in fall (53).
- Privet** Berries in winter (41).
- Rugosa Rose.** Foliage and fruit (44).
- Snowberry** Berries in fall (44).
- Strawberry Tree.** Foliage and berries (47).
- Sumach** Foliage and seed-cone (48).
- Wayfaring Tree.** Black berries in fall (50).
- Woodbine** Foliage and berries (55).
- Wolfberry** Berries in fall (51).

FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Cranberry (30), Dogwood in variety (33), Lilacs in variety (38), Snowball (45), Strawberry Tree (47), Viburnum (50), Japan Quince (43), Flowering Currant (32), Honeysuckle (36), Privet (41), Opulent Spirea (47), Syringa (48), Wolfberry (51).

FINE AND CUT-LEAVED FOLIAGE

Giving a sub-tropical effect.

Tamarisk (49), Cut-leaved Sumach (48), Fern-leaved Sumach (48), Hercules Club (32), Tree of Heaven (23).

COLORLED FOLIAGE

Oleaster (41), Golden Spirea (46), Golden-leaved Elder (34), Variegated-leaved Weigela (51).

FOR TRIMMERS

Low-spreading bushes suitable for planting below other shrubbery.

Barberries (28), Coralberry (31), Snowberry (44), Spirea (46), Wolfberry (51), Roses (43),

FOR RETAINING EMBANKMENTS

Oleaster (41), Sumach in variety (48), Willows in variety (23), Coralberry (31), Snowberry (44), Wolfberry (51), Morrow's Honeysuckle (36).

For Attracting and Feeding Birds .

All cultivated fruits (trees, shrubs and plants).

Devil's Walking Stick—(32).

Hackberry—(16).

Russian Mulberry—(40).

Flowering Crab—Japanese (13).

Barberry—Japanese (28).

Bittersweet Vine—(52).

Dogwood—Golden Barked (33); Siberian (34).

Oleaster or Wild Olive—(41).

Strawberry Tree—American (47); Japanese Winged (47).

Privet—Amur (41); Iboia (42); Prostrate (42).

Honeysuckle—Bella (36); Morrow's (36); Tartarian (37).

Buckthorn—Black (29); Alder (29).

Sumach—Smooth (48); Staghorn (48).

Currant—Golden Flowering (32); Mountain (32).

Roses—Japanese (44).

Elder—(34).

Coralberry—(31).

Snowberry—(44).

Wolfberry—(51).

Arrow-wood—(27).

High Bush Cranberry—(30).

Nannyberry—(40).

Wayfaring Tree—(50).

Glossy Viburnum—(49).

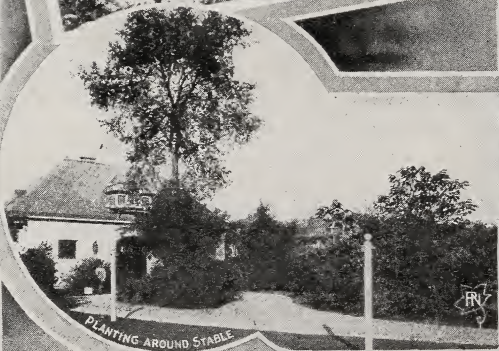
Juneberry—(37).



LANDSCAPE PLANTING



BLOCK OF HYDRANGEA IN NURSERY



PLANTING AROUND STABLE

